

my colleagues to pass this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. UDALL of New Mexico asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 222, the Zuni Indian Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 2003. This is a unique water rights settlement, carefully designed to protect the Zuni's most sacred site while at the same time preserving access to water supplies for upstream users.

The Zunis are counting on this legislation, as my colleague from Arizona knows, to finally settle critical water questions. I urge my colleagues to support Senate S. 222. I would congratulate the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) on his leadership.

This is a unique water rights settlement, carefully designed to protect the Zuni's most sacred site while at the same time preserving access to water supplies for upstream water users.

Recently, a delegation of Zuni tribal leaders and members visited my office here in Washington. They told me Zuni Heaven, a riparian area along the Little Colorado River, is central to the Zuni religious and cultural traditions and is the place where Zuni deities and ancestors have resided from time immemorial.

This sacred riparian area is the home of the Kachina, one of the highest religious orders in Zuni culture, and was in historical times, a very lush riparian area with willow, cottonwood, cattails, turtles, and waterfowl.

Ever since the 1877 Presidential order reduced the Zuni cultural homelands and established the current Zuni Reservation in New Mexico, the Zuni people have maintained the practice of making a pilgrimage to Zuni Heaven.

Every 4 years, Zunis from western New Mexico trek over 50 miles to Zuni Heaven, located in northeast Arizona, to perform religious ceremonies during the summer solstice. This pilgrimage is very important because it helps sustain and rejuvenate Zuni cultural and religious traditions.

The Zuni Water Rights Settlements will help the Zuni people restore their sacred Zuni Heaven to the way it was as described in ancient historical accounts. Furthermore, it will help them develop wetlands for water plants, birds and other animals so important and necessary in carrying on the Zuni Kachina religion.

I extend my compliments to the Zuni people, the State of Arizona, and the non-Indian organizations who participated in the negotiations that resulted in this historic water settlement.

It is unfortunate that we were not able to pass this bill when it first came before the House earlier this week. The Zuni are counting on this legislation to finally settle critical questions about their water rights. We are now able to pass this bill and send it to the President for his signature, and I urge my colleagues to support S. 222.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Mexico, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 258, the Senate bill is considered read for amendment and the previous question is ordered.

The question is on third reading of the Senate bill.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the Senate bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

#### GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK LAND EXCHANGE ACT

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 258, I call up the Senate bill (S. 273) to provide for the expeditious completion of the acquisition of land owned by the State of Wyoming within the boundaries of Grand Teton National Park, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The text of S. 273 is as follows:

S. 273

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Grand Teton National Park Land Exchange Act".

#### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

(1) The term "Federal lands" means public lands as defined in section 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702(e)).

(2) The term "Governor" means the Governor of the State of Wyoming.

(3) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) The term "State lands" means lands and interest in lands owned by the State of Wyoming within the boundaries of Grand Teton National Park as identified on a map titled "Private, State & County Inholdings Grand Teton National Park", dated March 2001, and numbered GTNP/0001.

#### SEC. 3. ACQUISITION OF STATE LANDS.

(a) The Secretary is authorized to acquire approximately 1,406 acres of State lands within the exterior boundaries of Grand Teton National Park, as generally depicted on the map referenced in section 2(4), by any one or a combination of the following—

(1) donation;

(2) purchase with donated or appropriated funds; or

(3) exchange of Federal lands in the State of Wyoming that are identified for disposal under approved land use plans in effect on

the date of enactment of this Act under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712) that are of equal value to the State lands acquired in the exchange.

(b) In the event that the Secretary or the Governor determines that the Federal lands eligible for exchange under subsection (a)(3) are not sufficient or acceptable for the acquisition of all the State lands identified in section 2(4), the Secretary shall identify other Federal lands or interests therein in the State of Wyoming for possible exchange and shall identify such lands or interests together with their estimated value in a report to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives. Such lands or interests shall not be available for exchange unless authorized by an Act of Congress enacted after the date of submission of the report.

#### SEC. 4. VALUATION OF STATE AND FEDERAL INTERESTS.

(a) AGREEMENT ON APPRAISER.—If the Secretary and the Governor are unable to agree on the value of any Federal lands eligible for exchange under section 3(a)(3) or State lands, then the Secretary and the Governor may select a qualified appraiser to conduct an appraisal of those lands. The purchase or exchange under section 3(a) shall be conducted based on the values determined by the appraisal.

(b) NO AGREEMENT ON APPRAISER.—If the Secretary and the Governor are unable to agree on the selection of a qualified appraiser under subsection (a), then the Secretary and the Governor shall each designate a qualified appraiser. The two designated appraisers shall select a qualified third appraiser to conduct the appraisal with the advice and assistance of the two designated appraisers. The purchase or exchange under section 3(a) shall be conducted based on the values determined by the appraisal.

(c) APPRAISAL COSTS.—The Secretary and the State of Wyoming shall each pay one-half of the appraisal costs under subsections (a) and (b).

#### SEC. 5. ADMINISTRATION OF STATE LANDS ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES.

The State lands conveyed to the United States under section 3(a) shall become part of Grand Teton National Park. The Secretary shall manage such lands under the Act of August 25, 1916 (commonly known as the "National Park Service Organic Act"), and other laws, rules, and regulations applicable to Grand Teton National Park.

#### SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 258, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN).

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, having already debated this bill, I urge its adoption.

I rise in support of S. 273, and ask that this body support its passage.

The Grand Teton National Park Land Exchange Act was introduced by Senator THOMAS, co-sponsored by Senator ENZI, and is supported by all five elected Wyoming state officials, the National Park Service and the local communities.

The measure passed the Senate on April 3, 2003, under unanimous consent.

This bill presents a very unique opportunity with regards to federal land management in our National Parks that will greatly benefit the American public as well as Wyoming school children.

The Jackson Valley has a history as colorful and amazing as the Grand Tetons that rise nearly 14,000 feet above the glacial lakes at their base.

The first visitors to the Grand Tetons and the Jackson Valley were the Shoshone, Crow, Blackfoot, and Gros Ventre Indian tribes who treated the area as a summer hunting ground and sacred area.

Later, in the 1800's, many fur trappers visited this consecrated ground, and were stunned by its raw beauty and diverse ecosystem. In 1807 even John Colter, who had separated from the Lewis and Clark expedition, explored the area and returned with far fetched tales of geysers, hot springs, and mountains that touched the sky.

It was years before his supposed hallucinations were indeed found to be true. From 1824–1840 the Grand Tetons were the central rendezvous site for mountain men all across the west, swapping tall tales and pelts. The Green River Rendezvous continues to this very day.

After the area was settled at the turn of the century, the town of Jackson elected a Town Mayor and City Council entirely comprised of women . . . showing just how intelligent the people of Wyoming were, and are, to this very day. This was the first All-Female town government in our Nation's history. This, of course, occurred in my home state of Wyoming, the Equality State.

Grand Teton National Park was later established by Congress on February 29, 1929, to protect the natural resources of the Teton range and the Jackson area's unique beauty.

On March 15, 1943, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt established the Jackson Hole National Monument adjacent to the Park.

Grand Teton National Park was expanded to its present size by Congress on September 14, 1950, to include a portion of the land from the Jackson Hole National Monument.

The Park currently encompasses approximately 310,000 acres of wilderness and some of the most amazing scenery to be found in any corner of the world.

However, when Wyoming received its statehood in 1890, sections of land were set aside for school revenue purposes. All income from these lands—rents, grazing fees, sales or other sources—is placed in a special trust fund for the benefit of students in the state.

The establishment of these school sections pre-dates the creation of most national parks or monuments within our state boundaries, creating several state in-holdings within federal land masses, such as in Grand Teton National Park.

Currently over 1406 acres of state surface and mineral acres are held by the state of Wyoming in isolated plots within Grand Teton National Park.

This legislation would allow the State of Wyoming to trade or sell these precious state lands locked up inside the Park to the federal government in exchange for other federal lands, minerals or appropriated dollars, or a combination of all three, to address Wyoming's public school funding needs.

Further, the American public can consolidate under National Park Service management the lands within Grand Teton National Park's borders and protect them from future development pressures placed upon the state for the benefit of our schoolchildren.

It is a win-win scenario for everyone involved.

Within 90 days after this bill is signed into law, the land would be valued through agreement by the Wyoming Governor and the Secretary of the Interior. If there is no agreement, an appraisal process will be set up to determine the value of the lands or minerals in question to ensure fairness to all parties.

There will also be an appeals process to further ensure fairness to both the Federal Government and the state of Wyoming.

Within 180 days after the state land value is determined, the Interior Secretary, in consultation with the Governor, shall determine an exchange of federal assets of equal value for the state lands.

This body has an incredible opportunity to allow the consolidation of lands within Grand Teton National Park borders, and to allow the state of Wyoming to capture fair value for their property to benefit all Wyoming school children.

I respectfully request that the members of this body support the Grand Teton National Park Land Exchange Act.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill. I support the Senate bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 258, the Senate bill is considered read for amendment and the previous question is ordered.

The question is on third reading of the Senate bill.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the Senate bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

#### ZUNI INDIAN TRIBE WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 2003

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of the passage of the Senate bill, S. 222, on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the Senate bill on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 15-minute vote, followed by a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 389, nays 3, not voting 42, as follows:

[Roll No. 247]

YEAS—389

Abercrombie	Davis, Jo Ann	Issa
Aderholt	Davis, Tom	Istook
Akin	DeGette	Jackson (IL)
Alexander	DeLauro	Jackson-Lee
Allen	DeLay	(TX)
Andrews	DeMint	Janklow
Baca	Deutscher	Jefferson
Bachus	Diaz-Balart, L.	John
Baird	Diaz-Balart, M.	Johnson (CT)
Baker	Dingell	Johnson (IL)
Baldwin	Doggett	Johnson, E. B.
Ballance	Dooley (CA)	Johnson, Sam
Barrett (SC)	Doolittle	Jones (NC)
Bartlett (MD)	Doyle	Jones (OH)
Barton (TX)	Dreier	Kanjorski
Bass	Dunn	Kaptur
Beauprez	Edwards	Keller
Becerra	Ehlers	Kelly
Bell	Emanuel	Kennedy (MN)
Bereuter	Emerson	Kennedy (RI)
Berkley	Engel	Kildee
Berman	Etheridge	Kilpatrick
Berry	Evans	Kind
Biggert	Farr	King (IA)
Bilirakis	Fattah	King (NY)
Bishop (GA)	Ferguson	Kingston
Bishop (NY)	Filner	Kirk
Bishop (UT)	Flake	Kleczka
Blackburn	Fletcher	Kline
Blumenauer	Foley	Knollenberg
Boehlert	Forbes	Kucinich
Boehner	Ford	LaHood
Bonilla	Fossella	Lampson
Bonner	Frank (MA)	Langevin
Bono	Franks (AZ)	Lantos
Boozman	Frelinghuysen	Larsen (WA)
Boswell	Frost	Latham
Boucher	Galleghy	LaTourette
Boyd	Garrett (NJ)	Leach
Bradley (NH)	Gerlach	Lee
Brady (PA)	Gibbons	Levin
Brown (SC)	Gilchrest	Lewis (CA)
Brown, Corrine	Gillmor	Lewis (GA)
Brown-Waite,	Gingrey	Linder
Ginny	Gonzalez	Lipinski
Burgess	Goodlatte	LoBiondo
Burns	Gordon	Lucas (KY)
Burr	Goss	Lucas (OK)
Buyer	Granger	Lynch
Calvert	Graves	Majette
Camp	Green (TX)	Maloney
Cannon	Green (WI)	Manzullo
Cantor	Greenwood	Markey
Capito	Grijalva	Marshall
Capps	Gutierrez	Matheson
Capuano	Gutknecht	Matsui
Cardin	Hall	McCarthy (MO)
Cardoza	Harman	McCarthy (NY)
Carson (IN)	Harris	McCollum
Carter	Hart	McCotter
Case	Hastings (WA)	McCrery
Castle	Hayes	McGovern
Chabot	Hayworth	McHugh
Chocola	Hefley	McIntyre
Clay	Hensarling	McKeon
Clyburn	Herger	McNulty
Cole	Hill	Meehan
Collins	Hinchey	Meek (FL)
Cooper	Hinojosa	Meeks (NY)
Cox	Hobson	Menendez
Cramer	Hoeffel	Mica
Crane	Hoekstra	Michaud
Crenshaw	Holden	Millender-
Crowley	Holt	McDonald
Cubin	Honda	Miller (FL)
Culberson	Hostettler	Miller (MI)
Cummings	Houghton	Miller (NC)
Cunningham	Hoyer	Miller, Gary
Davis (AL)	Hunter	Mollohan
Davis (CA)	Hyde	Moore
Davis (FL)	Inslee	Moran (KS)
Davis (IL)	Isakson	Moran (VA)
Davis (TN)	Israel	Murphy